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of Bel Air. Miss Thompson's essay follows:

DEMOCRACY—WHAT IT MEANS TO ME
(By Jeanne Thompson)

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

These words, the preamble to the constitution of the United States, present the reasons for creating a new nation. America was first created in the hearts of men seeking freedom and the right to pursue life. Later, the ideals of the heart were set forth in a practical system of government by the minds of great men: Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, George Washington.

Through centuries of material transformation, the basic concepts of democracy have changed little. They have upheld on the bloody battlefields and in tense political situations of the "Cold War".

The fate of the world now rests in the hands of our generation, and, as Americans, we hold a noble and bountiful heritage, built with blood and kept alive by the tears and toil of those before us. They strove to create the most perfect nation on earth and to keep the personal freedoms of humanity sacred for eternity. This goal has been passed on to us and we must spread the understanding of democracy to the darkest corners in the world. It is now our task and it takes a constant vigil to keep this light glowing against the strong winds of present and future adversities.

Our generation has a true concern for the destiny of the world in which we live and die. We understand the meaning of the promises found in the Declaration of Independence. It states "all men are created equal . . . they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness."

Each of us, speaking in his own way, seeks to build a world where peace and freedom may reign. The methods used by our generation are widely varied. They include the youth who picket against government doctrines as well as those who fight to defend them.

We are presently engaged in a struggle to protect the basic rights of mankind, for we, as a nation, feel it our duty to continue the policies established by our predecessors. Woodrow Wilson, in his address to Congress on April 2, 1917, expressed this policy when he said, "We are glad to fight . . . for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples; . . . for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life."

Young men in the teeming jungles and murky waters of Vietnam recognize the tangible threat to our democratic ideals. Many now give their lives each day to defend these freedoms.

Other Americans have also found a way to protect freedom and keep democracy alive, but in an entirely different manner. For them the path was laid by the Peace Corps which has permitted them to deploy methods of basic improvement to impoverished peoples and to obtain friends for America.

The late John F. Kennedy declared to the people of the world in his Inaugural Address, January 20, 1961.

"We dare not forget that we are the heirs of that first revolution. Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike, that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans."

"Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, sup-

port any friend, oppose any foe to assure the survival and the success of liberty."

I believe that we, as the "new generation of Americans" accept this as our pledge to the future and our tribute to the past. We hold the destiny of Democracy in our hands. It is our obligation to preserve the democratic way of life, to keep democracy alive and working, and to keep our nation strong and free.

It Could Be That CIA Is Doing a Good Job

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1967

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, despite all of the hoopla the press is providing for us with the so-called CIA scandals, Americans should stop and think about the kind of world we live in.

I think the following column from the February 23, 1967, edition of the New York World Journal Tribune, serves a useful purpose in reminding us that CIA is on our side. I commend it to the attention of our colleagues:

IT COULD BE CIA IS DOING GOOD JOB
(By Bill Slocum)

I have seen CIA agents in Saigon and Havana and the obvious young hambones made me laugh. But the CIA never made me laugh because I knew that it had more subtle agents around me in both places. Unseen men who were doing a good job.

I suspect the CIA is doing a good job right now. Not a perfect job, to be sure. But how are you doing at your job these days?

Right now the CIA is in a jam that puzzles me because I can see no difference between the CIA using young Americans and a Customs official opening my bag at JFK Airport.

I rather wish neither agency had to bother but both must for the good of the United States. That's us, you know.

In the battle for world-wide intelligence and intellects the young American student has a role. He can only learn what his young contemporaries know and believe if he meets them, talks to them, and listens. And he or she can't influence any young Commie down at Moris, Stockholm, Moscow, European youth hostels are the places.

And whether we ancient fuddy-duddies like it or not the thinking of the young all over the world concerns every one of us.

Of course we find this undercover meddling with our young repugnant in relation to our traditions. I do think we Americans have simply marvelous traditions in fair play, privacy, above-board dealings. Unfortunately no other country follows our traditions, or has a ruble or yen's worth of respect for them.

You certainly don't believe that those apple-cheeked Russians and those inscrutable Chinese get to Helsinki or Paris youth gatherings with their own dough.

And you certainly don't believe the Russians or Chinese or even our friends the English would come up with cash to finance jaunts by kids and other youth actions if said jaunts and actions were not deemed valuable in the rather tricky business of survival today.

The Russians and Chinese don't have to bother to explain such actions to their taxpayers. Generally the English understand the need for such things and don't question the details.

Actually, I think—and certainly hope—we understand but a lot of us are squawking

because it is all so repugnant, so un-American. It happens to be a rather repugnant world and it is hardly American. In sad fact it frequently doesn't even seem American in America.

And we are sore at the CIA for getting caught although few are about to admit that is the real reason behind our anger. This anger at the CIA for getting caught legally using our young to help do CIA's important job is traceable to many things; previous CIA failures and because we have begun to believe trusting our young to do anything is a form of madness. I am not yet convinced that the norm for the young American can be found on California campuses. The norm is somewhere between Berkeley and An Khe.

I'm afraid the CIA is caught squarely between a couple of popular American bromides. One says, "It is okay if you don't get caught" and the other is, "If it ain't the American way it ain't the right way." These bromides obviously disagree. But they share one fact. Both are wrong.

HEW Versus Health: A New Trend in
American Government

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. L. MENDEL RIVERS

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 28, 1967

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, the following editorial from the Beaufort Gazette well illustrates the problem now faced by many of our hospitals due to the foolish and short-sighted policies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It is a pity that a department so directly concerned with humanity has learned so little about humanity and shows almost none of it.

The editorial follows:

JUST ONE WORD

Much has been written and said, in recent months, about Beaufort Memorial Hospital.

The Board of Regents, governing body of the institution, has been blasted and also defended for its various decisions and policies. Law suits have been threatened and much needed monies have been withheld by our "old friends" HEW (U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare) because the hospital officials have failed to give in to all of the dictatorial demands of the great do-gooders of the Great Society.

It isn't often that an editor gets to view first hand a situation that has caused so much comment. These words are being written in Room 110 of Beaufort Memorial Hospital and we hope will express the impressions that an average patient feels after four or five days of recuperation.

The hospital is without a doubt one of the finest available anywhere—large or small. The facilities are modern, the equipment is up-to-date and the up-keep leaves little to be desired.

The staff of doctors, nurses, technicians, practical nurses, aides and orderlies is top rate and it is very obvious that the hospital administrator has things well organized and well in hand. And yes, the food is good.

From the first day you have that feeling that you are in good hands and that your well-being is the uppermost thought in everyone's mind. There is that professional touch that exudes confidence and at the same time there is that friendly personal touch that means so much to a person who is incapacitated for one reason or another.